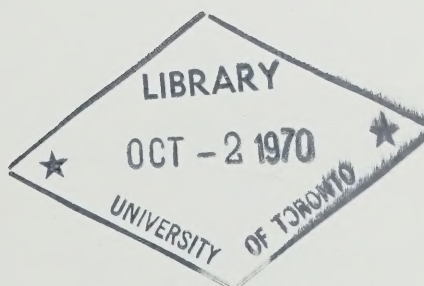


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FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION

RESEARCH BRANCH

TRADE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT



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FOREIGN MARKET STUDY

CHILE

JVL
September, 1970

Prepared by:

Foreign Market Development Section
Research Branch
Trade and Industry Division
950 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario

F O R E W O R D

Export marketing research is a subject of considerable interest to our Department, to Ontario manufacturers and to businessmen who may be interested in exports. The Foreign Market Studies which are undertaken by our Section, are written for the use of our Trade and Industry Division, and specifically by our Marketing Branch and Trade Mission members. These studies depict the economic background of the countries that will be visited. For this reason our Foreign Market Studies are, in the first instance, working documents designed for the use of the Department and cannot be taken in their entirety as expressing the opinion or position of the Department of Trade and Development.

Equivalents of metric, Imperial and U.S. units of measure

Metric Units		Imperial and U.S. Equivalents		Imperial and U.S. Units		Metric Equivalents
<u>Length -</u>						
1 centimetre (cm).....	0.394 inch	1 inch.....				2.540 cm
1 metre (m).....	{ 3.281 feet	1 foot.....				30.480 cm
	{ 1.094 yard	1 yard.....				0.914 m
1 kilometre (km).....	{ 0.621 mile	1 mile.....				1609.344 m
	{ 0.539 int. naut. mile	1 int. naut. mile				1852.000 m
<u>Area -</u>						
1 square centimetre - cm ² ..	0.155 square inch	1 square inch.....				6.451 cm ²
1 square metre - m ²	{ 10.764 square feet	1 square foot.....				9.290 dm ²
	{ 1.196 square yard	1 square yard.....				0.836 m ²
1 hectare - ha.....	2.471 acres	1 acre.....				0.405 ha
1 square kilometre - km ² ...	0.386 square mile	1 square mile.....				2.589 km ²
<u>Volume -</u>						
1 cubic centimetre - cm ³ ...	0.061 cubic inch	1 cubic inch.....				16.387 cm ³
1 cubic metre - m ³	{ 35.315 cubic feet	1 cubic foot.....				28.317 dm ³
	{ 1.308 cubic yard	1 cubic yard.....				0.765 m ³
<u>Capacity -</u>						
1 litre (L).....	{ 0.879 Imp. quart	1 Imperial British quart.....				1.136 L
	{ 1.057 U.S. liq. quart	1 U.S. liquid quart.....				0.946 L
	{ 0.908 U.S. dry quart	1 U.S. dry quart.....				1.101 L
	{ 21.997 Imp. gallons	1 Imperial gallon.....				4.546 L
1 hectolitre (HL).....	{ 26.417 U.S. gallons	1 U.S. gallon.....				3.785 L
	{ 2.749 Imp. bushels	1 Imperial bushel.....				36.369 L
	{ 2.838 U.S. bushels	1 U.S. bushel.....				35.239 L
<u>Weight or Mass -</u>						
1 kilogramme (kg).....	{ 35.274 av. ounces	1 av. ounce.....				28.349 g
	{ 32.151 troy ounces	1 troy ounce.....				31.103 g
	{ 2.205 av. pounds	1 av. pound.....				453.592 g
		1 centerweight (100 lb.).....				45.359 kg
1 ton -	{ 1.102 short tons	1 hundredweight (112 lb.).....				50.802 kg
	{ 0.984 long tons	1 short ton.....				0.907 t
		1 long ton.....				1.016 t

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CHILE



MARKET INDICATORS

	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Canada</u>
1. Population (1969)	9.8 million	21.1 million
2. G.N.P. (1969)		
Total	\$6.5 billion	\$78 billion
Per Capita	\$545	\$3,700
3. Passenger cars in use (1969)	.1 million	6.2 million
Telephones in use (1968)	.3 million	8.4 million
T.V. sets in use (1968)	.2 million	7.3 million
4. Steel Production (1969)	.7 million tons	10 million tons
Cement Production (1969)	1.3 million tons	7.4 million tons
Electricity Production (1969)	6.8 billion kwh	190 billion kwh
Motor Vehicle Production (1969)	.04 million	1.3 million
5. Total exports	\$1.0 billion	\$15.0 billion
Total imports	\$0.8 billion	\$14.2 billion
6. International liquidity (1969)	\$0.3 billion	\$3.3 billion
7. Currency and Exchange Rate		

The currency unit is the escudo of 100 centesimos and 1,000 pesos. There have been frequent devaluations in recent years; in August 1969 the escudo was devalued from 9.37 to the U.S.\$ to an official 9.51.

Coins: 2, 5, 10 centesimos.

Notes: 50, 100 pesos; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 escudo

Note: All values are in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise indicated.

INTRODUCTION

Although agriculture remains the principal economic activity, and manufacturing contributes the largest share of Gross National Product, the prosperity of the Chilean economy is closely related to the mining industry. The economy has not fully recovered from the recent drought that affected nearly every sector.

The 1969-70 crop year appears good. There are positive indications of increased industrial production for the latter half of 1969 and the outlook is favourable for 1970. There has been relative tranquility on the labor front during 1969, with less strike activity than in past years.

1970 should be a good year for Chile's foreign trade. Exports should rise 6 to 7 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

The outlook for Chilean imports in 1970 is for an increase to an estimated range of \$825-850 million from the level of \$743 million registered in 1968.

The principal factor contributing to the overall rise in imports is continuing favourable prices for Chile's principal export, copper. This should enable Chile to move ahead with plans to liberalize additional goods for importation. Furthermore, total economic growth is expected to accelerate as new copper production reaches the market sometime in 1970, industrial production recovers, and agricultural output rises following the severe 1968-69 drought.

The gross national product grew by about 3% in 1968. G.N.P. growth in 1970 should be somewhat higher, possibly at a rate of 5 - 6%.

Copper production should show good gains as greater output occurs under the ongoing copper expansion programs and as world demand continues strong.

On January 6 1970 the Ministers of Economics and Finance announced a new import liberalization policy which is to:

- 1) end import prohibitions, with some exceptions;
- 2) gradually reduce tariffs over a five-year period; and
- 3) reduce and eventually eliminate prior import deposits.

Of equal importance to the Canadian exporter is the forecast rise in consumer purchasing power.

This development will lead to greater demand for consumer goods which, coupled with Chile's recent relaxation of trade controls, should offer Canadian exporters a greater opportunity in this field.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Geography and Climate

Chile is a long and narrow country, extending along the Pacific coast some 2,630 miles, and its width ranges from nine to 220 miles. It is bounded on the West by the Pacific, on the East by Bolivia and Argentina, and on the North by Peru. The Andes Cordilleras divide Chile from Bolivia and Argentina, and its most southern tip is Cape Horn.

Many islands belong to Chile including Easter Island, the Juan Fernandez group, San Felix, San Ambrosio and others.

On the basis of geographic and economic characteristics, Chile may be divided into four main zones.

1. Desert and semi-desert, from Peru southward about 1,000 miles. Here are located large nitrate deposits and copper mines.
2. Middle Chile which forms Chile's heartland. It stretches from Illapel to Concepcion. Here are located the most important Chilean cities: Santiago, Chile's capital, Valparaiso and Concepcion.
3. Forest Chile from Concepcion to Puerto Montt. This zone embraces rich forests and lakelands.
4. Southern Chile. This is a cold, rainy region from Puerto Montt to Cape Horn.

The chief towns in Chile are Santiago (capital) 2,551,150, Valparaiso 291,144, Concepcion 194,021, Vina del Mar 151,206, Antofagasta 135,216, Talcahuano 113,818, Temuco 102,659, Talca 87,450, Valdivia 81,539, Chillan 84,058, Osorno 77,032, Punta Arenas 63,797, and Rancagua 68,646.

Both the mountains and the cold Humboldt Current influence the climate. Average temperatures range from 53°F in winter to 63°F in summer: annual rainfall ranges from 0.04 inches in the northern desert to 105 inches in the south.

2. Human Resources

Chile had nearly ten million inhabitants in 1969. The average annual growth rate of the population is about 2.5 per cent a year. If this rate is maintained it would mean a population of 12.9 million in 1980. The average density is thirty-one inhabitants per square mile.

One of the most important demographic developments in Chile in the last two decades has been the increasing volume of rural to urban migration. The increasing volume of rural-urban migration also resulted in social problems. The bulk of urban growth has taken place in larger cities, especially Santiago. Some 30% of urban inhabitants live in slum housing areas.

The economically active population, fourteen years of age and older, based on census of 1960, was as follows: 31.6% in agriculture; 24.2% in manufacturing and construction, 4.7% in mining, and the rest in services. However, the employed population figures are as follows:

EMPLOYMENT (December 1969)

Agriculture	5,500
Mining and Quarrying	3,200
Manufacturing	264,000
Building	41,900
Trade	153,300
Transport, Public Works	66,700
Government, Finance	91,900
Personal Service	164,900
Other Services	181,000
Unspecified	500
	<hr/>
	972,500

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970.

As in most Latin American countries, it is a young population; more than two-thirds of the Chileans are under 40 and one-half under 21. It is also one of the most educated populations in Latin America - about 80 percent of those above 14 are literate.

3. Constitution and Government

Executive power is vested in the president, who is also commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president is elected by direct popular vote for a six-year term. The President's power, although extensive, is restricted by Congress. Presidential veto may be overridden by a two-thirds majority vote of the members of Congress.

The legislative organ is the National Congress, consisting of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. There is universal voting for literate adults of twenty-one years of age and over.

Chile began the decade of the seventies with a Presidential election. The economic consequences of the election are far-reaching, affecting such vital issues as nationalization, budget philosophy, inflation and import substitution. But, whatever the changes that may come as a result of the presidential election, we feel that Canadian businessmen may plan with reasonable assurance on continuing opportunities for development of trade with Chile.

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

1. General

Geographically an elongated country, Chile has rich soil, abundant forests, enormous copper and other mineral resources, and an ample supply of water for hydro-electric power. The steady expansion of mining and industrial production and a substantial recent increase in copper sales, have largely contributed to the rapid growth of the Chilean economy during the past ten years.

Since the late 1930's, Chile has made attempts to diversify its economy and expand its infrastructure, but it continues to be faced with two basic and recurring problems - the stagnation of agriculture and a history of inflation spanning almost 100 years.

The Chilean economy expanded rapidly during 1961 - 1966, when real gross domestic product rose at an annual rate of 5.1 percent. However, economic growth slackened considerably beginning in 1967, when the domestic product rose only 2.3 percent and lagged slightly behind population growth. The sizable reduction in the rate of economic expansion after 1966 resulted mainly from the slow growth in agricultural production, slugging performance in the industrial sector and a reduction in construction activities.

The Government's 1970 budget will total about \$2 billion, or 30 to 35 percent of the G.N.P. - making the budget a highly influential economic factor in Chile.

Chile faces 1970 with a considerable increase in expenditures over last year. There are two main reasons for the increase. First, the Government recently decreed that all government salaries and wages would be raised, effective January 1, 1970, to the full extent of the 1969 inflation, 29.3 percent. Second, salaries of the armed forces were recently increased and the back pay alone is worth \$50 million.

All this leads one to expect a continuation of the recent inflation levels and 30 percent inflation this year looks probable - a rate Chileans do not welcome but have learned to live with.

2. Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry

a. Agriculture

Agriculture production in Chile is not keeping pace with the increase in population, and the sluggish expansion of the agricultural sector continues to be a serious obstacle to steady development of the Chilean economy.

Stagnation of Chilean agricultural production has limited the growth of the economy as a whole and has produced sharp imbalances in economic development and serious repercussions on Chile's balance of payments. The value of agricultural commodity imports virtually doubled, from U.S.\$99 million in 1960 to about U.S.\$188 million in 1969. More than two-thirds of these imports could be produced domestically, and substantial exports of various items were made in the past.

The Minister of Agriculture, Sr. Hugo Trivelli, recently stated that agricultural production had increased at an annual rate of 4.6 percent since 1965, despite the effects of the prolonged drought over the past few years; average agricultural prices, at constant values, had risen by 18 percent between 1964 and 1969.

Total foodstuff production in 1967 was \$13,159,000 of which \$11,240,000 was exported.

The principal crops by area sown and production from 1963-64 to 1968-69 were as follows:

COMMODITY	AREA SOWN ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)				
	1963-64	1964-65	1967-68	1968-69	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69
Wheat . . .	852	734	700	743	1,319	1,124	1,167	1,220	1,214
Barley . . .	72	38	72	44	138	77	141	157	80
Oats . . .	109	70	109	81	132	82	123	163	95
Rye . . .	14	7	7	8	15	9	15	8	10
Maize . . .	75	87	89	58	206	264	246	321	154
Beans (Dry) . . .	89	59	n.a.	47	95	60	93	n.a.	47
Peas (Dry) . . .	13	7	17	11	8	6	8	12	7
Lentils . . .	34	24	7	14	21	9	11	4	8
Chickpeas . . .	11	8	16	9	6	5	7	8	3
Potatoes . . .	80	91	80	76	763	702	705	725	602
Rice . . .	33	27	32	16	86	80	71	93	37
Sunflower Seed . . .	42	31	29	25	45	50	54	43	28
Sugar Beet . . .	19	18	30	28	614	682	799	1,143	1,066
Rape Seed . . .	48	56	37	48	56	77	71	48	64

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970.

Chile's 1968-69 drought has been all but broken. With the exception of provinces north of the Aconcagua Valley, "El Norte Chico", the outlook for most crops for the 1969-70 season is good. Even though rainfall throughout the central provinces has been less than normal, it has been adequate for early crops and well distributed into the spring months. Moreover, snowfall in the mountains has been sufficient to provide irrigation water for next summer crops.

The livestock population, 1964-1965 (in '000s) was as follows:

	1964	1965
Cattle	3,063	2,870
Pigs	1,007	1,022
Sheep	6,452	6,690
Horses	544	478

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970.

Poultry in Chile is also improving. Canada exported to Chile baby chicken as well as poultry-processing equipment.

Productivity in Chilean agriculture is low. Despite the fact that agriculture employs over 25% of the economically active population, the agriculture output represents only 10% of the G.D.P.

In the early part of 1970, President Frei introduced a radical agrarian reform law to improve production, increase the number of landowners, and ameliorate the standard of living of agricultural workers. CORA, the Corporation for Agricultural Reform, has already installed thousands of families, forming a large number of settlements for collective farming.

b. Fishery

Fishing is an important part of the Chilean economy. With a coastline of about 2,500 miles, the fishing industry promises to become a sound contributor to the country's development.

The most important fish catch is the anchovy, the principal source of fish meal. The total anchoveta catch for 1969 was 671,100 tons, compared with 979,900 tons in 1968 and 719,600 tons in 1967. Total production of fish meal in 1969 was 180,130 tons, against 234,835 tons in 1968 and 163,369 tons in 1967.

The total fish catch for the first nine months of 1969 amounted to 0.79 million tons, compared with 0.66 million and 1.04 million in the corresponding periods of 1967 and 1968.

c. Forestry

Chile's immense forest reserves, although largely under-developed, represent great economic potential. According to the Forestry Institute (census 1966) there were 277,944 hectares of artificial forests, the most important species being the pine (*pinus radiata*) which covers 260,685 hectares. Eucalyptus covers 12,943 hectares, poplars 956 hectares. The volume of all species reaches 62 million cubic metres, of which 60 million correspond to pine.

There were also 32,550 square km. of native forest, divided into the following species: Araucaria, Coigue, Valdiviano, Roble-Rauli, Chilote, Lenga, Alerce and Cipres.

Chile is a natural for forest products. The abundant rainfall, proximity to the coast, and the presence of rapid-growth insignis pine all point to a low-cost industry. Sawn lumber and pulp and paper production should double by 1980.

The Corporacion Agricola de Exportaciones Forestales has announced that exports of sawn timber were valued at U.S.\$7.1 million in 1969, compared with U.S.\$3.6 million in 1968.

The Chilean Government, and the FAO are carrying out a ten-year reafforestation programme in central Chile, and are planting trees in desert areas in the north. The IDB is to grant a loan of US\$25 million for the programme; the Instituto Corfo del Norte (Inconor) plans to invest 33 million escudos in the Departments of Iquique and Pisagua, including 7 million escudos for the development of the Pampa del Tamarugal.

3. Industry

Industry in Chile is mainly concentrated in the provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion. It consists principally of food, beverage and tobacco processing, textile, steel, petroleum, wood and chemical production. The aim of Chilean industrial policy is to improve and implement industries which will help to increase exports and substitute imports.

The production data of selected industries in Chile, 1965-67, were as follows:

	1965	1966	1967
Sugar 'ooo tons	229	266	309
Paper and Cardboard " "	130	139	147
Cement " "	1,188	1,364	1,235
Liquid Cast Iron " "	309	433	498
Steel Ingots " "	441	540	596
Beer million litres	165	177	176
Petrol " "	1,005	1,145	1,308
Paraffin " "	297	319	363
Diesel Oil " "	481	561	631
Fuel Oil " "	584	897	1,099
Tyres 'ooo units	506	555	505
Cigars " "	1,622	1,729	1,449
Cigarettes million units	6,665	7,213	7,150
Matches 'ooo boxes	248	262	234
Glass Sheets 'ooo sq. metres	2,648	2,404	1,770

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970.

Chile's industrial sector has had a relatively low rate of growth in the past two years. According to national accounts data, growth of the industrial sector (as measured by value added to Gross Domestic Product) was 2.8 percent in 1967 and 2.0 percent in 1968. These rates of growth were much below the 6.4 percent increase in 1965 and 8.6 percent growth of 1966. Since in terms of the total economy of Chile industry accounts for 27.1 percent of Gross Domestic Product, industrial production plays a relatively greater role than is the case of many other Latin American countries.

CORFO, the state-owned development agency, is a major industrial investor, both in joint ventures and in certain wholly owned enterprises. Its net worth has reached around \$1 billion, and it is involved in over 100 companies covering a wide spectrum of activities.

Steel Industry

The publicly-owned steel company, CAP (Compania de Acero del Pacifico) started by the Chilean Development Corporation in 1946, produces today enough steel to meet domestic demand and still has an exportable surplus. Production of rolled steel last year amounted to 632,478 tons, compared with 560,133 tons in 1968. Steel ingot production is scheduled for at least one million tons a year by 1971.

Automotive Industry

Automotive vehicle production should accelerate in view of new assembly facilities being set up by Ford, General Motors, Fiat and Peugeot-Renault. Citroen Chilena is to expand assembly facilities at its plant in Arica over three years from 3,360 to 6,500 units annually, at an estimated cost of U.S.\$4.6 million.

The regulation requiring the use of locally produced components for at least 58 percent of the value of motor vehicles manufactured in Chile will remain in force up to the end of 1970, after which the proportion will be raised to 70 percent. The existing customs exemptions for imported components have been extended for two years.

Chemical and Petrochemical Industry

Expansion of the chemical industry in Chile is slower than in some of the other Latin American countries, despite the natural resources which exist for development. In recent years the Chilean Government has taken various measures to increase production of its chemical industry.

The difficulties of the nitrate industry in Chile, influenced the government to embark upon a new policy of encouraging the reorientation of the nitrate industry based on the development of a heavy chemical industry in Chile.

Despite limited petroleum production, Petroquímica Chilena, Ltda, has initiated a program to build ethylene, ammonia, aromatics and aceteldehyde facilities for production of plastics, fertilizers, synthetic textiles, paints and adhesives. These industries have been stressed because they must absorb the output of a large petrochemical complex in Concepcion, which the government, in cooperation with the private sector, expects to have in operation by 1972.

The Enap is building a plant to produce propane and butane and other hydrocarbons at Posesion, 200 km. north-west of Punta Arenas, at a total cost of about U.S.\$10 million and 60 million escudos. Its annual output capacity will be 220,000 tons.

Production of crude petroleum in 1969 was 2.1 million cubic metres, and of gas, 7.5 million cubic metres.

Pulp and Paper Industry

With the help of the Inter-American Development Bank, the existing Compania Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones has developed into the largest Latin American company in this field. The Chilean forest industry produces \$150 million gross annually (1968), with pulp and paper accounting for two-thirds and sawn lumber about one-quarter of the total value.

Fish-Meal Industry

The Fish-meal industry is one of the fastest growing industries in Chile. In a relatively short time the number of fish meal factories have doubled. The fish-meal plants are concentrated in the port of Iquique, which is the principal fishing zone for the anchovy.

However, production of fish oil and fish-meal in the 1969 period was at 324 and 7,119 tons respectively, which showed declines from the respective totals of 394 and 9,430 tons reached during the period January - September 1968.

4. Mining

Chile is well endowed with mineral resources and the wealth of the country consists chiefly in its minerals. Mining, and copper in particular, plays a vital role in the Chilean economy, since copper exports accounted for nearly 70 percent of all exports of goods during the last six years and is one of Chile's major sources of tax revenue.

The selected statistical data on copper production and utilization in Chile (1965 - 1968) were as follows:

COPPER PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

TYPE	Big Mining Companies				Medium & Small Mining Cos.			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
Electrolytic . . .	190,987	244,663	224,852	232,210	—	14,015	—	—
Refined . . .	77,430	74,112	70,157	56,673	20,390	24,022	21,763	26,508
Other . . .	210,797	218,703	241,920	230,966	57,898	70,287	72,376	81,095
TOTAL . . .	479,214	537,478	536,929	519,849	78,288	108,324	94,139	107,603

COMBINED PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

TYPE	1965	1966	1967	1968
Refined copper . . .	500,524	561,500	558,695	546,357
Minerals, Concentrates, etc.	89,515	99,803	104,783	120,307
TOTAL . . .	590,039	661,303	663,478	666,664

Source: The Europa Year Book. 1970.

In 1969 total copper production by the large mines was 544,094 tons, compared with 519,570 tons the previous year and 536,410 tons in 1967.

In a recent speech outgoing President Frei outlined the Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Minero, which aims at increasing production of the small and medium mines to 45,000 tons of fine copper by 1973, thus contributing an additional US\$31 million annually to the balance of payments and providing 4,700 new jobs. The Enami mines would increase their production to 96,700 tons in 1972, from 51,200 in 1968.

Enami has already obtained credit from British, Belgian and West German banks to a total of U.S.\$40.6 million; a total investment of U.S.\$85 million is required.

Ataka and Mitsubishi, the two Japanese firms working the Santa Clara iron-ore deposits, are to build the first iron-ore concentrates plant in Chile, at Chanaral, by 1972. It is calculated that the new plant will enable the annual export of 2.4 million tons of concentrated iron ore through the new port of Flamenco, near Chanaral. The total cost of the port, concentrator and mine development is estimated at U.S.\$40 million.

All mines are in the public domain, and private concerns are allowed to develop them only on a concession basis.

The selected mining production (except copper) in Chile, 1963 - 1968, was as follows:

MINING

		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Coal	('000 metric tons)	1,786	1,783	1,680	1,640	1,496	1,611
Gold	(kilogrammes)	2,360	1,962	1,650	1,636	1,808	1,796
Iron Ore	(tons)	2,158	2,161	2,282	2,931	2,217	1,964
Nitrates	('000 metric tons)	5,481	6,361	7,756	7,788	6,853	7,428
Petroleum	(cubic metres)	1,136	1,173	1,158	1,062	869	679
Silver	(kilogrammes)	2,099,550	2,176,010	2,019,160	1,975,970	1,966,450	2,177,390
		78,704	87,116	85,518	100,143	98,158	116,306

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970.

5. Finance - The Monetary System

- a. From 1960, the basic monetary unit in Chile is the escudo which is divided into 100 centesimos. It replaced the peso at the rate of one escudo for 1,000 pesos.

Since 1962 there are two exchange rates, the official or 'bankers' rate and the free or 'brokers' rate. The 'bankers' rate applies, primarily, to transactions relating to exports and imports. The 'brokers' rate applies to transactions relating to tourism, repatriation of capital and foreign remittances of earnings.*

Finance Minister Zaldivar noted in his budget presentation to Congress for 1970 that fiscal sector expenditures had an increase in real terms of 80 percent since 1964. In 1964 the fiscal sector budget of 7,300 million escudos (measured in 1969 escudos) was financed in the amount of 18 percent with credits. These credits involved an increase in external debt and Central Bank emissions. In 1969, on the other hand, the budget was financed in an amount of less than 6 percent with credits.

* Exchange rate: Banks' Free Market 9.96 escudos=U.S.\$1
Brokers' Market 11.50 escudos=U.S.\$1

Source: Europa Year Book, 1970

Chile's balance of payments rises and falls in direct proportion to the price of copper, which constitutes the bulk of Chile's exports. The Chilean escudo continues in a weakened position. The Government has been devaluing about twice a month at a rate faster than the rate of inflation in order to give exporters an advantage. Devaluation was about 35 - 40 percent in 1969, and there is no let-up in sight for 1970.

b. Banking and Insurance

Banking In Chile, there are various types of banks:

1. Commercial banks. There are approximately thirty commercial banks in Chile. They provide about two-thirds of the country's short-term loans.
2. Mortgage Credit Banks. These banks supply long-term loans secured by property mortgages. They may be financed by state or private capital.
3. Credit Banks and Institutions. Their function is to grant short-term loans.
4. The Central Bank of Chile is responsible for issuing notes, rediscounting, controlling transactions in foreign exchange, and making government representations to the I.M.F.
5. The State Bank of Chile. It acts as the Government's financial agent and also provides commercial banking services.

Insurance and reinsurance operations in Chile are restricted to Chilean insurance companies. The only exception being those foreign insurance companies which operated in Chile prior to 1931. They have been permitted to continue their insurance activities.

c. Investment

The United States is by far the most important investor in Chile. According to U.S. statistics, the U.S. investment at the end of 1967 was about \$880 million. Most of the new foreign investment is in extractive industries.

During 1969 - 1970, there were various foreign investments in Chile. In June, a Government Decree was signed authorizing General Motors Corporation to install a plant in Coquimbo to produce 2½ and 8 ton trucks, bus chassis and automobile parts. Cumulative investment in the plant will reach \$24 million sometime in 1972.

The IDB has granted a loan of U.S.\$12.4 million to the CORFO to help finance mining and industrial development programs, for which total expenditure will reach about U.S.\$36 million (equivalent). The IDB has also granted a loan of U.S.\$3 million towards the cost of providing running water and drainage in shanty-towns near Valparaiso and Vina del Mar.

At the end of November 1969 various agreements between France and Chile were signed. A financial agreement extends for six months the period of validity of a recent line of credit of F.Fr.160 million granted to promote the purchase of French machinery and equipment, and another, to be finally approved, provides for a credit of F.Fr.275 million towards the Santiago underground railway project.

The Chilean Government closely watches all new investments and expansion of existing operations. The establishment of a branch or a subsidiary of a foreign corporation requires a presidential decree arranged through the Superintendencia De Sociedades Anonimas.

6. Public Utilities

a. Energy

Electric power production and distribution in Chile is good. Industrial development, together with private consumption and public requirements, have resulted in significant expansion of power facilities. Even so, power shortages and consequently rationing, often occur in populous areas.

According to United Nations' statistical data, the total installed capacity of electric energy was in 1967 1,569,000 Kw. of which hydro was 720,000 Kw.

b. Transportation and Communications

Chile's rail network is over 9,000 Km. long, of which some 7,800 Km. are state owned. The few private lines, principally British owned and still operating, are related to specific industrial establishments. This distinction in purpose has helped the State Railways and the private lines to avoid competition. Electrification of the railways is proceeding.

The selected statistical data of Chilean principal railways are as follows ('000):

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS
('000)

	1966	1967	1968
Passengers (number)	23,228	22,940	21,399
Passenger/km.	2,096,569	2,042,654	2,085,097
Freight . . (tons)	23,024	20,081	21,413

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970.

In 1968 there were in Chile 54,400 Km. of highways of which 7,080 Km were first-class, paved, 31,860 Km. second-class and 15,460 Km. earth. The condition of Chile's highways varies widely from province to province. The paved Pan American highway runs from Arica, in the North, to Puerto Montt in the South.

ROADS

TYPE	1966	1967	1968
Cars . . .	108,154	115,526	130,2
Buses . . .	10,365	11,284	12,611
Lorries . . .	96,905	106,023	111,
Motor Cycles . .	30,334	29,227	28,

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970.

There are 1,350 miles of navigable rivers. The ocean transport shipping system is subject to governmental regulations which restrict coastal traffic to Chilean-flag vessels, and reserves to Chilean carriers 50 percent of international traffic. The chief ports are Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Antofagasta, San Antonio and Punta Arenas.

SHIPPING
('000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Total Tonnage . .	31,196	30,852	30,257
Loaded . . .	25,408	25,298	23,728
Unloaded . . .	5,787	5,554	6,529

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970.

Air transport is provided by the state airline Linea Aerea Nacional, the LADECO, together with fifteen foreign airlines. There is a new international airport in service at Pudahuel outside Santiago. Another international airport is to be built at Balmaceda and plans are in the making to build two other new airports and improve six existing ones.

Telegraph service is provided by a Government agency. The telephone service is provided by a single privately-owned company. There are over 100 privately owned radio broadcasting stations and three television stations. There are 17 short wave and 118 medium wave stations, most of which are associated with A.R.C.H.I.

7. Tourism

The potential for tourism in Chile is very promising. The long Andes range of mountains is the chief attraction for tourists. There are good beaches and many lakes, the largest of which is Llanquihue. With the promotion of its tourist industry, Chile would benefit in earning foreign exchange which is so necessary to its economic development. In 1969, Chile had 300,000 tourists, the average length of stay being $3\frac{1}{2}$ days. The greatest number of tourists came from Argentina.

FOREIGN TRADE

1. Structure of Foreign Trade

Foreign Trade makes up about 35 percent of the Chilean G.N.P. Four-fifths of Chilean imports consist of manufactured goods as compared with only 10 percent of its exports.

Chile's Foreign Trade, 1963-1968, in millions of U.S. dollars, was as follows:

EXTERNAL TRADE (million U.S. dollars)

• YEAR	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports . . .	637.5	607.2	604.2	756.9	726.6	742.7
Exports . . .	541.9	625.7	687.9	880.7	913.1	940.8

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970.

Copper exports constitute approximately 80 percent of Chile's merchandise export earnings. The recently high price for copper has produced increased export earnings, and significantly improved Chile's international reserve position.

There is good indication that Chile's foreign trade in 1969 will exceed the record levels of \$743 million of imports (excluding unregistered imports) and \$941 million of exports registered in 1968.

COMMODITIES ('000 U.S. dollars)

COMMODITIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Livestock and Animal Products	45,634	39,479	7,629	7,646
Vegetable Products	48,715	62,726	19,229	20,957
Animal and Vegetable Fats	11,417	15,770	1,441	2,171
Manufactured Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	18,597	12,218	16,427	21,016
Mineral Products	70,593	53,596	90,677	94,364
Chemicals	65,298	74,825	27,306	24,096
Synthetic Plastics, Rubber	27,930	22,698	10,101	57
Skins and Leather Goods	5,457	3,713	1,218	1,174
Wood, Cork and Basket Products	1,288	1,463	2,945	4,082
Paper and Paper-making Materials	12,607	14,926	13,732	25,704
Textiles	46,275	40,837	5,271	6,010
Plaster, Cement, Ceramics and Glass	7,359	7,197	13	159
Metals and Metal Goods	46,477	42,045	712,795	725,770
Technical and Electrical Equipment	196,225	204,309	1,297	2,091
Transport Equipment	97,408	119,919	1,136	4,096
Optical and Precision Instruments	2,694	5,216	10	5

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970.

The most important Chilean Foreign Trade partner is the U.S.. In 1968, Chile imported from the U.S. \$286 million, or 38.5 percent of its total imports.

Chile's exports to the U.S. in 1968 were \$210 million, or 22.3 percent of total exports.

In 1970 it is expected that there may be a moderate decline in the overall level of imports from the United States, due to the decelerated pace of expansion in the projects of the large copper mines. However, imports in agricultural products are expected to remain at the 1969 levels.

On 7 January 1970 the Chilean Ministers of Finance and Economy announced that decrees were being prepared which would remove from the list of prohibited imports all items except whisky, caviar, cigars and cigarettes, electronic goods including radio and television receivers, and, temporarily, motor vehicles and parts.

The Government has estimated that this liberalization, which is intended to prepare Chilean industry and farming for the competition they will encounter when the Andean Group integration scheme begins to operate, will add about U.S.\$35 million a year to the value of total imports. There will also be a gradual reduction of import duties over the next five years.

Chile's Foreign Trade by principal countries, 1966 - 1968, was as follows:

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Argentina	64,446	77,146	80,005	27,792	39,798	48,001
Belgium	9,783	9,129	6,465	26,703	42,544	13,831
Brazil	26,832	22,778	19,334	9,062	16,227	19,926
Ecuador	5,602	7,313	9,505	1,322	1,571	1,740
France	19,605	17,946	19,199	38,898	49,837	40,337
German Federal Republic	98,888	91,020	84,025	94,009	71,015	75,698
India	1,726	760	1,106	1,835	129	—
Italy	10,038	13,124	16,489	45,977	74,488	60,975
Japan	17,178	8,883	13,238	91,180	108,048	124,889
Mexico	11,693	14,091	n.a.	5,820	9,528	n.a.
Netherlands	11,800	12,974	12,475	116,132	124,472	108,587
Peru	17,613	7,331	6,581	4,464	6,738	4,356
Portugal	276	620	285	117	10	120
Spain	11,123	9,323	12,325	12,792	16,916	18,984
Sweden	10,458	10,423	10,650	24,830	38,671	39,809
Switzerland	11,567	11,174	11,014	173	128	88
United Kingdom	41,387	48,671	42,410	132,228	123,925	141,344
U.S.A.	297,889	257,908	285,395	219,697	168,440	210,947

Source: The Europa Year Book, 1970

Exports from the United States to Chile in 1969 reached a new high of \$314 million. The record values of U.S. exports to Chile reflect a growth in the total Chilean import market, rather than an enhancement of the competitive position of United States exporters.

2. Analysis of Chile's Imports

Chile is importing substantial quantities of capital goods. The results of severe drought in the past are reflected in increased imports of foodstuffs, coal for electric power generation and equipment for water well drilling, irrigation and grain storage facilities. It is estimated that imports of foodstuffs reached about \$200 million in 1969, \$70 million higher than 1968.

The government investment program is in some degree an indicator for exports possibilities to Chile. It includes investments to improve telecommunications, rail transport, water and sewage facilities, agricultural production and educational and medical facilities. These include various agricultural machinery and dairy equipment, breeding cattle, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides for agriculture, road building machinery and vehicles, telecommunications and broadcasting equipment and railroad rolling stock for transport and communications. The greatest part of hospital and scientific equipment which Chile needs must be imported. Some chemicals and pharmaceuticals are also required.

3. Analysis of Chile's Exports

More than 70 percent of Chile's total export value is comprised of copper. Fish and fish products are also important sources of export revenue. Chile is making a determined effort to improve its exports.

Export incentives are mainly undertaken by the Gerencia de Fomento de Exportaciones of the Banco Central. The incentives consist mainly of tax allowances on the production of goods for export, up to 30 percent of the FOB value.

As long ago as 1966, the state-owned Banco del Estado held talks with the Instituto de Seguros del Estado with a view to setting up a national scheme for export credits, but it appears that no definite steps have been taken toward establishing such a body.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH CHILE

1. General

Canadian trade with Chile, 1966 to May 1970, was as follows:

Year	Imports (Millions of Dollars)	Exports	Balance
1966	1.9	12.3	+ 10.4
1967	1.8	17.7	+ 15.9
1968	2.1	20.7	+ 18.6
1969	3.3	22.8	+ 19.5
Jan. to May 1969	2.0	5.3	+ 3.3
Jan. to May 1970	2.0	12.5	+ 10.5

Ten Major Canadian Exports to Chile

Commodity	1967	1968 (\$000)	1969
583 Trucks and Truck chassis	5,213	6,221	6,721
581 Passenger automobile and chassis	1,138	4,734	3,522
271 Asbestos unmanufactured	1,369	1,084	1,771
451 Aluminium, including alloys	1,718	1,493	1,760
091 Potatoes, seed			1,019
521 Drilling, mining, oil and gas machinery	886	343	785
524 Woodworking machinery	213	258	492
424 Plastics and syn rubber not shaped	671	252	488
529 Other special industry machinery	920	769	472
600 Aircraft	1,186	228	380

The Chilean market is gradually expanding and may offer continuing prospects during the next few years, especially for capital goods and equipment. For its planned development Chile needs construction equipment, electrical power generating equipment as well as transmission and transportation equipment. Chile is importing a wide range of agricultural products. They consist mostly of wheat, meat, dairy products, sugar, rice, edible oils, feed grains, cotton and tobacco. There are possibilities for imports of breeding cattle.

Prohibitions will no longer apply to imports of textiles, household appliances, bicycles, motorcycles, chemical products, plastics, cameras, furniture, and many other consumer goods. However, prohibitions will continue for luxury items and goods for the automotive and electronic industries.

Obstacles to greater Canadian trade with Chile include inflation, financing and credit limitations and stiff foreign competition from the United States, European and Japanese companies.

A large portion of Chilean public and private purchases of capital equipment is being purchased under long-term credits of eight or more years.

2. Ontario Exports

Ontario exports to Chile have shown an appreciable increase during the past four years, having risen from \$7.2 million in 1966 to \$14.1 million in 1969. Of the latter total, road motor vehicles made up \$10.7 million or 78.0 percent.

CHILE'S ECONOMIC AND TRADE POLICY

1. Planning

The present Plan is for the 1967 - 1971 period and aims at an annual growth rate of 5.5 percent in the G.D.P. over the period. The various sectors of the Chilean economy would expand at the following annual rates: agriculture 4.2 percent; mining 7.5 percent; industry 7 percent; other private sectors 4.3 percent; and public services 5.6 percent. The Plan provides for an annual growth in gross domestic investment of 9 percent. The public investment program in the plan is giving high priority to the agriculture sector which received 13.5 percent of total public investment in 1967, and will continue to improve its position until it reaches 22.3 percent of the total in 1971.

The Plan provides for an investment of nearly 25 percent of the total in housing and urbanization, 17 percent in transportation and communications and about 14 percent in power and fuels. Other sectors, such as industry, education, health, administration and defence are receiving smaller percentages.

In Chile, as in the majority of Latin American countries, the saving ratio is smaller than the investment ratio, so the difference is made up by foreign private investment.

2. Foreign Trade Regulations - Tariffs and Taxes

Chile has adopted the Brussels Nomenclature. Chile's previously complex tariff structure consisting of numerous taxes and other charges, has been consolidated, mainly into ad valorem rates.

Chile is a member of GATT. Imports from Canada receive most-favoured-nation treatment. As a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association, Chile accords preferential treatment to certain imports from the other member countries. Imports are subject to specific and ad valorem duties. The ad valorem duty is assessed on the c.i.f. value. Tariff classification is based on the Brussels tariff nomenclature.

3. Marketing

Chilean trade policy is generally shaped by the country's balance of payments position. An improved payments position has recently enabled Chile to move from a highly restrictive to a moderately liberal policy. With a few notable exceptions the Government now permits the

importation of most items that were previously prohibited. These are generally items that will be allowed to compete with locally produced goods, in order to encourage increased efficiency and diversification of Chilean industries. Current trade policy give priority to more essential imports, which are subject to relatively low duties, and imposes high duties on items that compete with local industry. A few categories are subject to other import restrictions in the form of prohibited imports and prior deposits.

4. & 5. Promoting the Product, Agency Agreements

Chile acceded to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1949, participating in some multilateral duty concessions and extending and receiving most-favoured-nation treatment. In 1960, Chile became a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), which includes Mexico and all South American countries. Duty Concessions have been extended to many products shipped by other LAFTA countries, and Chile has participated in industry complementation agreements.

Chile acceded to the Andean Agreement for Subregional Integration in 1969. The agreement calls for an end to nontariff barriers to intraregional trade by the end of 1975. Tariff barriers to intraregional trade will cease by the end of 1980 by annual ten percent duty reductions. The first stage of reductions will occur on January 1, 1971.

Chile is trying to create a favourable climate for foreign investors. However, there is now a general investment policy and each investor must negotiate on an individual basis with the Chilean government as to tax advantages, profit repatriation, etc. 'Chileanization' of the copper mining has been successfully completed, with Chilean government ownership of equity in some mines. The 'Three big' copper mining industries have announced some \$520 million in production facilities expansion programs up to 1971.

6. Licensing

Patent and Trademark Protection

Licensing arrangements have been welcomed by the Government as a relatively painless means of injecting new technology into Chilean industry. Most firms in the metal processing, chemical, electronic, and auto parts industries manufacture in part under foreign licenses. In a number of cases, indigenous firms have paid off royalties and technical assistance fees in the form of equity shares.

Legal and Administrative Limitations on Licensing

Formerly licensing agreements were registered with the Banco Central to facilitate repatriation of royalties. In 1967, the Banco Central slowed up authorization on royalty remittance and established a Royalty Review Commission with tighter control over licensing and technical assistance agreements.

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TABLE I

CANADIAN DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO CHILE BY COMMODITIES

1968-1969

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
			QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	
	CHILE						
630	BABY CHICKS	NO	6,650	19,830	8,850	26,892	630
4441	SALMON, COHO, CANNED	CWT N	14	1,140			4441
4443	SALMON, SOCKEYE, CANNED	CWT N	25	1,891			4443
4445	SALMON, CANNED N E S	CWT N	10	720			4445
5149	CHEESE N E S	CWT	396	15,684	407	15,874	5149
5150	MILK POWDER, WHOLE MILK	CWT			462	29,973	5150
5152	MILK POWDER, SKIM MILK	CWT	882	15,807	22,179	135,601	5152
6119	BARLEY	BU	1,912	3,052			6119
6245	OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS	CWT	18	171	18	153	6245
9180	POTATOES, SEED	LB			43,312,390	1,018,799	9180
9711	WHITE PEA BEANS, DRIED	LB	85,800	9,029			9711
9799	VEG. DRIED PRESERVED NOT CANNED NES	LB			225,570	47,975	9799
9925	PICKLES AND RELISHES	LB N	2,917	1,089			9925
14410	GELATIN, EDIBLE	LB			842	5,365	14410
17340	WHISKY	P GAL	361	3,604	133	1,822	17340
20238	FUR SKINS, MINK, RANCH	NO	6	128			20238
20289	FUR SKINS, UNDRESSED N E S			600			20289
24699	MAN-MADE FIBRE WASTE N E S	LB	4,364	1,658			24699
25229	ALUMINUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	CWT	881	15,200	3,638	25,269	25229
27120	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 3 GR.	TON			2	778	27120
27130	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 4 & 5	TON	5,711	957,726	8,024	1,529,635	27130
27140	ASBESTOS SHORTS, GROUP 6-9 GRADES	TON	1,488	126,720	2,581	240,585	27140
27977	SULPHUR, CRUDE OR REFINED N E S	TON			16,035	320,089	27977
27999	NON-METALLIC MINERALS, CRUDE N E S					593	27999
32015	RUBBER BELTS AND BELTING, V-TYPE	LB	2,144	2,872			32015
32019	RUBBER BELTS AND BELTING N E S	LB			2,010	2,066	32019
32099	RUBBER FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	LB	12,558	17,694	22,534	32,952	32099
33133	LUMBER, WESTERN RED CEDAR	M B F	18	2,013			33133
33143	LUMBER, HEMLOCK	M B F	65	8,123			33143
35109	NEWSPRINT PAPER	CWT	17,032	90,519	27,354	184,998	35109
35199	BOOK PAPER N E S	CWT	2,290	31,702			35199
35249	WRITING AND REPRODUCTION PAPER	CWT	201	3,370	845	11,921	35249
35299	FINE PAPER N E S	CWT			43	2,513	35299
36999	CORCAGE, TWINE AND ROPE N E S	LB			1,540	3,693	36999
37679	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS, MIXED FIBRES	LB			291	1,015	37679
38176	PAPERMAKERS FELTS, TEXTILE	LB	54,934	292,264	60,874	335,053	38176
39899	GUM, WOOD & VEGETABLE EXTRACTS NES	LB			500	105	39899
40037	SELENIUM	CWT	4	2,152	4	2,132	40037
40099	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS N E S	CWT	265	11,390	220	8,015	40099
40299	INORG. BASES & METALLIC OXIDES NES	CWT			968	2,053	40299
40499	METALLIC SALTS OF INORG. ACIDS NES	CWT	400	7,900			40499
40535	RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS AND ISOTOPES			2,448			40535
40839	ETHERS, ALCOHOL PEROXIDES & DERIV.	CWT			155	14,412	40839
41419	HYDROCARBONS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	CWT			44	3,596	41419
41429	ALCOHOLS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	CWT	1,324	30,279		626	41429
41449	ORGANIC ACIDS, ANHYDRIDES AND DERIV	CWT	14,887	228,634	9,900	133,384	41449
41459	NITROGEN-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS N E S	CWT	270	5,918	112	1,958	41459
41479	ORGANO-INORGANIC COMPOUNDS	CWT			692	15,780	41479
41699	FERTILIZERS AND FERTILIZER MAT. NES					5,955	41699
42199	ADHESIVES N E S	LB			76	106	42199
42416	POLYETHYLENE RESINS, NOT SHAPED	CWT	213	2,443			42416
42499	PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES			249,554		487,617	42499
42509	PLASTIC FILM AND SHEET	CWT			65	2,542	42509
42599	PLASTICS BASIC SHAPES AND FORMS NES	CWT	129	16,384	6	1,298	42599
42835	READY-MIXED PAINTS, INCL WHITE LEAD	GAL	156	1,134			42835
42899	STAINS, LACQUERS & RELATED PROD NES			662			42899
42909	INSECTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES	CWT			1	243	42909
42929	DYESTUFFS, PIGMENTS, LAKES & TONERS	CWT			423	9,495	42929
42999	INDUS. CHEM SPECIALTIES & EXPLOSIVE			17,377		4,850	42999
44229	SPONGE IRON AND PRIMARY IRON N E S	TON	10	1,794	90	15,924	44229
44329	IRON CASTINGS N E S	CWT			922	25,059	44329
44359	STEEL CASTINGS N E S	CWT	698	25,891	2,936	129,322	44359
44430	BARS, STEEL, HOT ROLLED	CWT	1,529	30,546	1,876	37,289	44430
44480	BARS, STEEL, COLD ROLLED	CWT			24	1,206	44480
44499	BARS AND RODS, STEEL, FABRICATED	CWT			2	262	44499
44520	PLATE, STEEL	CWT			261	13,336	44520
44540	SHEET & STRIP CARB STEEL COLD ROLLD	CWT			3	109	44540
44599	SHEET AND STRIP, STEEL N E S	CWT	1,698	76,341	2,018	88,770	44599

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
			QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	
CHILE-CON							
44706	STRUCTURAL SHAPES AND SHEET PILING	CWT	166	3,176			44706
44739	RAILWAY RAILS	CWT	127,860	896,189			44739
44899	PIPES AND TUBES, IRON AND STEEL NES	CWT	670	6,515			44899
45109	ALUMINUM PIGS INGOTS SHOT SLABS ETC	CWT	58,676	1,489,801	65,075	1,754,470	45109
45129	ALUMINUM BAR ROD PLATE SHEET CIRCLE	CWT	2	590	80	5,572	45129
45149	ALUMINUM FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	CWT	81	2,282			45149
45208	COPPER BARS, RODS AND SHAPES N E S	CWT	1	111			45208
45212	COPPER PLATES SHEET & FLAT PRODUCTS	CWT	7	604			45212
45218	COPPER WIRE & CABLE, EXC. INSULATED	CWT	47	2,750	8	632	45218
45415	NICKEL ANODES CATHODES INGOTS RODS	CWT	1,473	157,990	982	133,246	45415
45499	NICKEL & ALLOY FABRICATED MAT. NES	CWT			22	2,333	45499
45708	ZINC BLOCKS, PIGS AND SLABS	CWT	15,369	153,684	21,995	219,948	45708
45749	ZINC FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	CWT	115	889	11	260	45749
45935	COBALT	LB			220	473	45935
45979	NON-FERROUS METALS N E S	LB	200	1,392	73	914	45979
46344	FOURDRINIER WIRE CLOTH	CWT	101	21,528	64	19,096	46344
46352	WIRE CLOTH & WOV WIRE SCREENING NES	CWT	86	18,906	16	1,103	46352
46399	WIRE FENCING, MESH AND NETTING NES	CWT			4	431	46399
46529	NUTS, BOLTS, SCREWS AND WASHERS	CWT	180	5,483	16	2,105	46529
46599	BASIC HARDWARE N E S					648	46599
46819	VALVES, IRON OR STEEL			7,816		2,147	46819
46849	VALVES N E S			8,904		571	46849
46965	STRUCT. & ARCHITECTURAL METAL PROD.			3,167			46965
46975	INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE	CWT	222	18,095	451	47,124	46975
46980	WELDING WIRE RODS ELECTRODES SOLDER	CWT	200	4,600			46980
46999	METAL FABRICATED BASIC PRODUCTS NES			6,166		1,043	46999
47262	FIRE BRICK AND SIMILAR SHAPES			502,911		317,318	47262
47299	REFRACTORIES N E S			3,893		10,113	47299
47399	GLASS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S			403,079			47399
47469	ASBESTOS, ASBESTOS-CEMENT BLDG MAT.			2,745			47469
47499	ASBESTOS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S					203	47499
47599	CEMENT AND CONCRETE BASIC PROD. NES			560		1,960	47599
47649	ABRASIVE PAPER AND CLOTH			2,357			47649
47929	CARBONS AND CARBON ELECTRODES			137			47929
49510	HIGH TENSION INSULATORS & FITTINGS			18,789		4,391	49510
49660	HOSE AND HOSE COUPLINGS			107		8,715	49660
49699	FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S			933		214	49699
50299	ENGINES, TURBINES AND PARTS N E S			731		9,464	50299
50319	GENERATORS AND PARTS	NO		59,779	1	309,492	50319
50369	ELECTRIC MOTORS	NO			14	5,711	50369
50439	BEARINGS AND PARTS			14,148		10,389	50439
50499	POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIP & PTS N E S			7,725		951	50499
50739	AIR AND GAS COMPRESSORS AND PARTS			366		3,031	50739
50799	VACUUM PUMPS, FANS, BLOWERS & PARTS			3,544		2,530	50799
50901	POWER BOILERS, EQUIPMENT AND PARTS			29,005		184,870	50901
50959	INDUS. FURNACES, KILNS, OVENS & PTS			1,786			50959
50969	FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S					2,595	50969
50980	PUMPS, PUMPING SYSTEMS AND PARTS			61,295		131,612	50980
50999	GEN. PURPOSE INDUS. MACHY & PTS NES			51,054		2,805	50999
51019	CONVEYORS CONVEYING SYSTEMS & PARTS	NO			1	236,523	51019
51039	HOISTING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S	NO	6	77,427	10	53,804	51039
51099	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIP. & PTS NES			18,588			51099
52119	ROCK DRILLING & RELATED MACHY & PTS			263,672		295,478	52119
52139	EXCAVATING, DREDGING EQUIP. & PARTS					39,792	52139
52199	MINING-QUARRYING MACHY & PARTS NES			79,717		450,060	52199
52303	METAL BORING DRILLING MACHY & PARTS	NO			1	26,971	52303
52308	LATHES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS	NO	2	813	1	17,403	52308
52315	PRESSES, METALWORKING AND PARTS	NO	1	4,517	1	970	52315
52329	MACHINE TOOLS METALWORK. & PTS NES			527		18,650	52329
52349	WELDING APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT & PTS					2,680	52349
52396	CUTTING TOOLS FOR METALWORK. MACHY.					300	52396
52399	METALWORKING MACHY, EQUIP & PTS NES			575		20,924	52399
52414	CHAIN SAWS	NO	557	76,612	689	95,315	52414
52415	PARTS & ACCESSORIES FOR CHAIN SAWS			20,340		36,640	52415
52425	SAWS, SAWMILL MACHY EQUIP & PTS NES			160,644		359,651	52425
52499	WOODWORKING MACHY, EQUIPMENT & PTS.					560	52499
52909	RUBBER WORKING MACHY, EQUIP & PARTS			6,234		38,136	52909
52924	SHOE-MAKING INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS			57,568		54,942	52924
52929	CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE MACHY & PT			389,989		164,317	52929
52959	PULP & PAPER INDUS. MACHY AND PARTS			222,020		82,180	52959
52969	PRINTING & BOOKBINDING MACHY & PTS					1,495	52969
52979	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY AND PARTS			82,292		83,593	52979
52986	FOOD & BEVERAGE MACHINERY & PTS NES					3,922	52986
52988	TOBACCO MANUFACTURING MACHY & PARTS			250		43,569	52988
52999	SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS NES			10,850			52999
54129	DISC HARRCOWS AND PARTS	NO	21	13,748			54129
54151	GRAIN DRILLS AND COMBINATION DRILLS	NO	47	50,182	85	88,777	54151
54166	MANURE SPREADERS AND PARTS	NO			20	19,558	54166
54309	MOWERS	NO	1	514			54309
54340	SWATHERS OR WINDROWERS AND PARTS	NO		456			54340
54373	PARTS FOR COMBINE REAPER-THRESHERS			225			54373
54380	TOBACCO HARVESTING MACHINERY & PTS	NO		2,849	30	40,994	54380
54999	AGRICULTURAL MACHY AND PARTS N E S			1,535		3,331	54999

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
	CHILE-CON		QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	
57029	LOCOMOTIVES & TENDERS, ENGINES & PT	NO		16,678			57029
58019	PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES AND CHASSIS	NO	3,513	4,538,068			58019
58126	SEDANS, NEW N E S	NO			2,160	3,522,419	58126
58331	TRUCKS & CHASSIS, NOT OVER 6000 LBS	NO	773	881,352	192	224,644	58331
58339	TRUCKS AND CHASSIS, COMMERCIAL NES	NO	2,113	5,339,717	2,424	6,496,535	58339
58949	TRAILERS & CCMERCIAL SEMI-TRAILERS	NO	2	6,628			58949
58985	MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES AND PARTS	NO		14,734	1	43,925	58985
58995	OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES N E S	NO			1	50,226	58995
58999	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES	NO		174,815	9	350,901	58999
59029	MARINE ENGINES AND PARTS	NO				3,677	59029
59039	PTS & ACCESS. FOR SHIPS & BOATS NES	NO		221			59039
60039	AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND PARTS	NO		129,479		301,451	60039
60099	AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLIES EQUIP & PTS NES	NO		98,853		78,582	60099
62105	PASSENGER CAR TIRES, PNEUMATIC, NEW	NO	10	115	44	438	62105
62109	TRUCK AND BUS TIRES, PNEUMATIC, NEW	NO	231	131,112	24	520	62109
62525	PASSENGER CAR TIRE TUBES	NO			216	293	62525
62529	TIRE TUBES N E S	NO	36	126			62529
63419	TELEPHONE APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS			102,262		35,599	63419
63429	TELEGRAPH APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS					2,820	63429
63490	RADIO TRANSMITTING-RECEIVING UNITS					26,311	63490
63499	COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION EQUIP NES			129,202			63499
63799	RADIOS, PHONO & RECEIVING ANTENNAE			1,230		199	63799
63982	ELECTRONIC TUBES AND PARTS			332,970		218,035	63982
63998	COMPONENTS FOR COMMUNIC. EQUIP. NES			49,484		7,400	63998
65039	HEATING STOVES, SPACE WATER HEATERS			24,142		8,414	65039
65049	HEATING & FUEL BURN EQUIP & PTS NES			7,808		10,408	65049
65547	REFRIGERATORS & FREEZERS HHOLD SIZE	NO			2	410	65547
65570	CCMERCIAL REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT			11,266		34,929	65570
65599	AIR CONDITN & REFRIG EQUIP & PT NES					376	65599
66015	COOKING STCVES RANGES OVENS ELEC PT					287	66015
66019	ELECTRIC APPL FOR COOKING & PTS NES					170	66019
66099	NCN-ELECTRIC EQUIP FOR COCKING & PT			7,570		8,673	66099
68019	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PARTS			2,883			68019
68028	ELECTRIC LAMPS, BULBS & TUBES & PTS			5,304			68028
68039	TRANSFORMERS AND PARTS			485			68039
68045	CIRCUIT-BREAKERS AND PARTS			1,191		120	68045
68049	SWITCHGEAR & PROTECT EQUIP & PT NES			18,056		66,508	68049
68059	INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT & PTS			5,861		1,055	68059
68069	WIRING DEVICES AND PARTS			180			68069
68079	CCNVERTER EQUIPMENT AND PARTS			600		190,204	68079
68095	SPARK PLUGS AND PARTS			12,036		17,703	68095
68099	ELEC EQUIP FOR INT COMBUST ENG & PT			376		4,648	68099
69799	ELECTRICAL EQUIP APPL AND PARTS NES					4,133	69799
69809	WASHING MACH ELECTRIC DOMESTIC SIZE	NO	50	12,500	50	5,130	69809
70009	X-RAY AND RELATED EQUIPMENT & PARTS					82,459	70009
70019	NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS APPAR. & PTS					194	70019
70029	ELECTRICITY-MEASURING INSTR & PARTS			15,661		25,200	70029
70069	MEDICAL & REL. INSTR EQUIP & PT NES			1,264		11,645	70069
70079	LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES			17,211		2,073	70079
70099	MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP & PTS NES			81,693		19,167	70099
74009	BED SPRINGS AND MATTRESSES			560			74009
75059	HAND TOOLS N E S, INCLUDING SETS			11,772		21,939	75059
75085	RAZORS AND RAZOR BLADES			17,254		44,191	75085
77121	CARD PUNCH SORT TAB COMPUTERS & PTS			92,653		9,518	77121
77148	TYPEWRITERS, ELECTRIC	NO			6	692	77148
77159	TYPEWRITERS N E S	NO			1	200	77159
77160	PARTS ATTACH ACCESS FOR TYPEWRITERS			102			77160
77199	OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS N E S					310	77199
77919	SAFETY & SANITATION EQUIPMENT & PTS			3,981		11,659	77919
77929	SERVICE INDUSTRY EQUIP & PARTS NES					1,554	77929
78317	OUTDOOR JACKETS	NO	60	267			78317
78335	PANTS AND BREECHES, MENS AND BOYS	NO	60	234			78335
78343	SHIRTS, EXCEPT KNITTED	NO	60	180			78343
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL			429			78809
78899	MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL N E S					1,530	78899
82099	SPECIAL TIME RECORDERS AND PARTS			299		214	82099
83099	SPCRTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES					350	83099
84039	CARPETS MATS, SIMIL. FLOOR COVERING					121	84039
84095	TOILET PAPER, PACKAGED	CWT	76	2,074		1,071	84095
84099	HCUSE FURNISHINGS AND SUPPLIES NES			1,023			84099
						150	84099

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	
	CHILE-CON					
86099	HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL EQUIP & PT NES				1,524	86099
87019	BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMANS		117,697		116,423	87019
87029	ANTIBIOTICS N E S		2,167		7,162	87029
87049	VITAMINS AND PREPARATIONS		3,687			87049
87089	VETERINARY MEDICINE FEED SUPPLEMENT		20,263		861	87089
87099	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES		61,949		60,670	87099
88035	OPHTHALMIC LENSES	NO	1,642	4,250	2,413	88035
88069	HEARING AIDS ORTHOPAEDIC APPL & PTS	2,790			1,343	88069
89029	NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES & PERIODICALS		300			89029
89039	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS		8,487		2,296	89039
89049	MAPS PICTURES GREETING CARDS MUSIC				110	89049
89090	ADVT. MATTER FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION		615		303	89090
89099	PRINTED MATTER N E S		1,167		7,700	89099
90099	STATIONERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES NES		700		1,042	90099
91099	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP. & SUPPLIES NES		5,619		9,134	91099
93015	FIREARMS, NON-MILITARY USE & PARTS	NO	1,277	2	322	93015
94949	BUTTONS, NEEDLES PINS NOTIONS & PTS				175	94949
94955	MODELS AND PATTERNS N E S		176			94955
94966	NCN-ELEC. LIGHTING FIXTURES & PARTS		2,552		6,995	94966
95029	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, METAL, & PARTS		3,400			95029
95049	SHIPPING CONTAINERS PAPER & PTS NES		16,510		8,714	95049
95075	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, TEXTILE		44,363		61,384	95075
96059	TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S				786	96059
96099	END PRODUCTS OF OTHER MATERIALS NES				330	96099
97020	CONTRACTORS EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS		279,977		61,285	97020
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH		6,833		7,971	97075
	COUNTRY TOTAL		20,734,521		22,837,396	

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada

TABLE II
ONTARIO DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO CHILE BY COMMODITIES
1968 - 1969

GROUP	COMMODITY	VALUE \$'000	
		1968	1969
006	Poultry	19.8	26.9
051	Dairy produce	9.6	53.6
097	Vegetables, dried or preserved, not canned	9.0	
099	Pickles, sauces & dressings	1.1	
144	Materials for food preparation		5.4
320	Rubber fabricated materials	2.9	2.1
352	Fine paper		2.5
376	Other broad woven fabrics		1.0
381	Special construction fabrics	64.3	101.6
404	Metallic salts of inorganic acids	7.9	
405	Other inorganic chemicals	2.1	14.4
414	Other organic chemicals	2.4	14.0
421	Adhesives		.1
424	Plastics & syn. rubber, not shaped	170.4	133.7
425	Plastics, basic shapes & forms		1.0
428	Paints & related products	1.8	
429	Industrial chem. specialties & explosive	2.5	.4
444	Bars & rods, steel	30.5	38.8
445	Plate, sheet & strip, steel	40.0	46.5
448	Pipes & tubes, iron & steel	6.5	
451	Aluminum, including alloys		5.6
452	Copper & alloys	3.5	.6
454	Nickel & alloys	103.0	46.0
457	Zinc, including alloys	.9	.3
459	Other non-ferrous metals & alloys	1.4	.3
463	Wire fencing, screening & netting	18.9	20.6
465	Bolts, nuts, etc. & basic hardware	2.0	2.5
468	Valves & pipe	.2	.7
469	Other metal fabricated basic products	16.5	35.7
472	Clay bricks & tiles & refractories		10.6
473	Glass basic products	403.1	
476	Abrasive basic products	2.4	
479	Other non-metallic mineral products	.1	
495	Non-current-carrying wiring material	18.8	4.4
496	Other fabricated materials	.9	1.2
502	Engines & turbines, general purpose	.5	9.5
503	Electric generators & motors	.1	315.2
504	Mech. power transm. equipment & bearings	13.0	7.9
507	Compressors, blowers & vacuum pumps	1.8	3.2
509	Other general purpose industrial machinery	48.4	183.6
510	Conveying, elevating, etc. equipment	61.7	317.2
521	Drilling, mining, oil & gas machinery	197.5	392.6
523	Metalworking machinery	5.5	64.6
524	Woodworking machinery	96.6	130.8
529	Other special industry machinery	94.6	283.9
541	Soil prep. seeding & fert. machinery	63.9	108.3
543	Haying, harvesting & related machinery	4.0	41.0
549	Other agricultural machinery, equipment		.9

ONTARIO DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO CHILE BY COMMODITIES

1968 - 1969 Cont'd.

GROUP	COMMODITY	VALUE \$'000	
		1968	1969
570	Railway & street RR rolling stock	16.4	
580	Road motor vehicles	10,923.6	
581	Passenger automobile & chassis		3,522.4
583	Trucks & truck chassis		6,721.2
589	Other vehicles, engine, parts & accessories		437.3
590	Ships & boats	.2	3.7
600	Aircraft	62.6	78.3
621	Pneumatic tires, new	131.2	1.0
625	Tire tubes & other tires	.1	.3
634	Commercial & industrial communication equip.	168.8	13.5
637	TV & radio sets & phonos, domestic	1.2	
639	Communication & related equipment components	375.9	219.6
650	Heating equipment	25.3	10.2
655	Air conditioning & refrig. equipment		.4
660	Cooking equipment for food	7.6	9.1
680	Electric lighting & control equipment	29.7	268.2
697	Other electric equipment & appliances		4.1
698	Laundry equipment, domestic	12.5	5.1
700	Measuring, laboratory, etc., equipment	114.3	132.0
750	Hand tools & miscellaneous cutlery	29.0	65.9
771	Office Machines & equipment	92.8	10.2
779	Miscellaneous equipment	4.0	.3
820	Watches & clocks	.3	.4
840	House furnishings	2.1	1.2
860	Miscellaneous household & personal equipment		1.5
870	Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	78.0	37.1
880	Medical supplies, ophthalmic goods etc.	1.6	2.4
890	Printed matter	6.9	2.3
900	Stationers & office supplies & material		.1
910	Photographic goods	5.6	8.9
930	Firearms, ammunition & ordnance	1.3	
949	Miscellaneous end products	2.6	7.0
950	Containers & closures	3.4	18.4
960	Other end products, classified by material		.3
970	Special transactions - trade	168.4	46.9
T O T A L		13,795.7	14,058.5

Source: Ontario Exports by Countries
and Commodities 1968-1969

TABLE III

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM CHILE BY COMMODITIES
1968 - 1960

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
			\$		\$	
	<u>CHILE</u>					
4629	LOBSTER, FRESH OR FROZEN CWT			7	982	4629
4649	SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS, FRESH OR FROZEN CWT	54	5,941	34	4,822	4649
7103	APPLES AND CRAB-APPLES, FRESH LB			34,200	5,025	7103
7112	CHERRIES, FRESH LB			4,940	1,092	7112
7118	GRAPES, FRESH LB	3,281,506	822,422	3,361,336	750,990	7118
7135	MELONS, FRESH N E S LB	1,002,071	94,725	1,035,955	106,499	7135
7136	NECTARINES, FRESH LB	109,289	25,350	157,540	30,417	7136
7142	PEACHES, FRESH LB	47,921	15,240	88,010	23,748	7142
7145	PEARS, FRESH LB	98,021	16,901	333,471	51,425	7145
7151	PLUMS, FRESH LB	265,742	56,091	366,349	65,481	7151
7159	FRUITS EXCEPT BERRIES, FRESH N E S LB			1,575	389	7159
7637	OLIVES IN LIQUID PRESER NOT CANNED LB	19,151	8,166	40,876	16,499	7637
9168	ONIONS, GREEN, INCLUDING SHALLOTS LB	24,100	2,570			9168
9170	ONIONS, FRESH N E S LB	5,131,287	285,520	4,276,149	163,955	9170
9199	VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED N E S LB	7,375	3,587	12,116	3,924	9199
9312	BEANS, DRIED N E S LB	20,805	2,831			9312
9399	VEGETABLES, DRIED N E S LB	27,694	7,289	10,567	6,936	9399
14399	PRE-COOKED FROZEN FOOD PREP. N E S LB			360	525	14399
15660	FISH MEAL CWT	25,353	122,838			15660
17239	GRAPE WINES, STILL, TABLE STRENGTH GAL	2,710	9,682	4,550	17,341	17239
20220	FUR SKINS, FOX NO	700	5,886	1,530	10,709	20220
25120	IRON ORE TON			44,988	341,412	25120
35760	HARD BOARD CWT			3,003	10,615	35760
39405	BEE SWAX LB	10,750	10,043	26,802	23,927	39405
40008	IODINE CWT	48	5,532	180	23,951	40008
40391	NITRITES AND NITRATES N E S CWT			205,517	582,852	40391
41633	SODIUM NITRATE CWT	236,167	597,648	157,309	395,101	41633
45275	COPPER ALLOY REFINERY SHAPES, BARS CWT	74	5,483	234	18,572	45275
52941	PLASTICS INJECTN MOULDING MACHY, PT NO				578	52941
74012	FURNITURE, WOODEN, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL		4,903			74012
97010	IMPORT PACKING, RE-USABLE NOT DESCR		9,614		4,661	97010
97030	GOODS RETURNED WITHIN FIVE YEARS		13,475		600,004	97030
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH		6,638		10,946	97075
			2,138,375		3,273,378	

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada

TABLE IV

Imports of Chile by Countries
Value in Thousands of U.S. Dollars

Countries	1967
Argentina	77,088
Australia	6,650
Austria	1,514
Belgium - Luxembourg	9,011
Bolivia	1,355
Brazil	22,748
Bulgaria	391
Canada	10,166
Ceylon	492
China	200
China - Taiwan	137
Colombia	1,967
Czechoslovakia	1,212
Denmark	4,208
Ecuador	7,314
Finland	1,628
France	17,947
Germany, East	473
Germany, Federal Republic of	90,997
Guatemala	575
Hong Kong	684
Hungary	104
India	760
Indonesia	217
Italy	13,125
Japan	8,883
Malaysia	1,853
Mexico	23,477
Netherlands	12,975
Netherlands - Antilles	6,136
New Zealand	331
Norway	1,003
Pakistan	1,696
Panama	3,115
Paraguay	1,267
Peru	7,331
Poland	1,348
Portugal	620
Singapore	105
South Africa	1,003
Spain	9,323
Sweden	10,423
Switzerland	11,175
United Kingdom	48,668
United States	256,745
Uruguay	2,151
U.S.S.R.	353
Venezuela	40,943
Total Imports	722,499

